

Largest Exclusive Suit and Cloak House South of New York.
"We Court Comparison."
Leverton & Co.
WOMEN'S OUTERWEAR EXCLUSIVELY
New Store—1106 G Street Northwest.

Really Sensational FRIDAY BARGAINS

Opportunity for extraordinary savings was never so great as now, for we've cut our own stocks and are offering manufacturers' stocks at half and less.

1,000 newest tailored cloth suits half and less.

All suits up to \$30 cut to \$10.00 and \$15.00.

All suits up to \$50 cut to \$19.95 and \$25.00.

25 handsome Pongee and Rajah Suits, in all sizes—black, navy, natural, reseda, and old rose—were \$40, for... \$25

Several makers' stocks of coats, dresses, skirts and waists at less than cost of making.

Coats up to \$18 at... \$6.95 | Waists up to \$2.50 at... \$1.00
\$5 silk petticoats... \$2.95 | Gowns up to \$37.50 at \$19.95

Lingerie Princess Dresses; daintily trimmed; high and Holland necks; all colors; \$9 values; at... \$5

GROWING! GROWING! GROWING!

The Popularity of the

SUNDAY EDITION

—of—

THE WASHINGTON
HERALD.

The Washington Herald last Sunday and the Sunday before was its own best advertisement, and nothing need be said in elaboration. But to the skeptic—those who failed to get a copy—a few words regarding the paper of next Sunday, May 16, may not be amiss.

First and foremost, get acquainted with the good things in the Literary Magazine. This section of the paper is well worth the price of a copy, and will be made better and better from week to week.

MORROW'S WEEKLY LETTER.

An interview with George W. Wickersham, the new Attorney General of the United States, who is as vigorous and cordial in his personal bearing as Theodore Roosevelt.

A robust optimist who agrees with Thackeray that life is a mirror which reflects a man whether he smiles or frowns.

How the shrewd speech of his Quaker grandfather was really responsible for Pittsburgh being the place of his birth.

Why he was not graduated from Lehigh University, the reason he learned to be a telegraph operator, and the accident which led to his becoming a lawyer.

His early experiences in New York—whether he moved because he wanted to get married—where he joined a group of young lawyers, all of whom have since won fame in their profession.

Tells about his \$300,000 fee in the Chicago Traction tangle, and the general character of his practice. Acted as a pilot to bankers, merchants, and manufacturers. The ethical value of modern trade conditions.

FOUNTAINS AS WORKS OF ART.

Washington rivals Rome in the number and beauty of its spraying jets. An illustrated article of local and general interest.

WHEN MY LADY GOES A-MOTORING AT NIGHT.

By HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST.

MOTHER OF PATRICK HENRY.

Tender chivalry of colonial days recalled by the observance of Mothers' Day.

THE LITTLE GATE.

The weekly short story, by Kate Jordan, will be illustrated and hold the interest throughout.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION, OR MYTH.

Authenticity of famous Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775, still in dispute.

FATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Ex-Attache takes up the question of the Turkish capital in the event that the empire is dismembered, as now seems probable.

THE OPTIMIST.

THEATERS. BOOKS.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS SECTION.

SOCIETY. SPORTS.

EDITORIALS BY THE LAITY.

THE ARBITER. MUSIC.

WESTFELTS ASK APPEAL.

Fight Renewed for Valuable Mining Properties.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Richmond, Va., May 13.—Hannis Taylor, of Washington, petitioned the United States Circuit Court of Appeals this morning to grant an appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of Westfelt against the North Carolina Mining Company, which was dismissed from the Appellate Court during its last term. The petition was refused, and Mr. Taylor is applying to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to take the case higher up.

The case of Westfelt against the North Carolina Mining Company involves the possession of an immense tract of land in Western North Carolina, which is valued at over a million dollars. The United States Court of North Carolina decided that the land belonged to the mining company, and this decision was affirmed by the Appellate Court.

Years ago, it is claimed by the Westfelts, the tract of land was purchased

by one of their family. The land was unoccupied for years, and finally the North Carolina Mining Company discovered that valuable copper veins were present, and established machinery and plants. The company operated for some time, and in the opinion of the Appellate Court, took legal possession of the property.

Mrs. Henry Grinnell, of 12% Calvert street, Washington, is one of the Westfelt heirs.

WHITE WINE CUP

Another delicious and seasonable drink. Easily made when our recipe is followed. A book on mixed drinks of all kinds free.

TO-KALON HOCK is the ideal wine for a white wine cup. Special summer price, four bottles for \$1.00.

To-Kalon Wine Co., 614 14th St., Phone M. 826

PORTO RICAN BILL STOPPED BY CLARK

Missourian Prevents Its Consideration in House.

CONFORMED TO TAPT MESSAGE

Expected Its Passage Would Have Brought Order Out of Chaos in the Island Possessions—There May Be Some Significance to Its Presentation by Mr. Olmsted.

Consideration of a bill bringing order out of chaos in Porto Rico, in accordance with recommendations made in the message of President Taft submitted to Congress on Monday, was prevented in the House yesterday by an objection made by Minority Leader Champ Clark, of Missouri. The measure was presented by Representative Martin E. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, and he asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

In his message to Congress, the President directed attention to the fact that the lower branch of the Porto Rican legislature had adjourned without making appropriations to maintain the island government in the fiscal year beginning July 1 next. This was the result of a conflict of opinion between the lower branch of the legislature and the executive council, the latter body being composed almost exclusively of Americans.

It was represented to the administration that unless appropriations were made available for governmental purposes in Porto Rico on July 1, a state of disorganization would ensue, which might prove demoralizing in its influence upon public sentiment in the island. The President's message urged Congress to act without delay. His references to the Porto Ricans aroused a storm of protest in the House.

Provisions of the Bill.

The Olmsted bill provided that where the Porto Rican legislature adjourned without making needed appropriations for the purposes of the government, the amount appropriated the previous year should at once become available, and the treasurer of the island was authorized to make disbursements accordingly. The bill further provided that reports now made by the heads of various bureaus in Porto Rico to the executive council should be forwarded hereafter to the executive government in Washington.

The purpose of this provision was to bring about close communication between the government at Washington and the government at San Juan. Complaint has been made repeatedly in the last few years that little information is available in Washington as to the status of public affairs in this island possession.

Mr. Clark objected to the consideration of the Olmsted bill, on the ground that it had not been passed upon by a committee. Furthermore, he said, the President's message had not received consideration at the hands of a committee. He thought the proposed legislation should go through the ordinary channels.

Under the rules, in the absence of reference to a committee, the measure could be considered only by unanimous consent, and this was refused by Mr. Clark, other Democrats being ready to object if he had not done so.

The Porto Rican legislation desired by the President was thus brushed aside for the present. That a measure conforming to the President's recommendations will be passed in the near future, is assured. Conditions in Porto Rico, in the event of action by Congress, is represented to the administration, might become such as to result in serious trouble. The situation in the island is thoroughly understood by the leaders in Congress.

There is a purpose back of the fight that was made Monday to prevent the reference of the President's message to the Committee on Ways and Means, and which prevented consideration of the Olmsted bill. Conforming with the practice that obtains in the United States Congress, Speaker Cannon named only a few committees when the lawmakers met in March to revise the tariff. One of them was the Committee on Ways and Means, which prepared the tariff bill. Such others were named as the Committee on the Conduct of the Routine Business of the House. The object of the Speaker in failing to name all standing committees was to center the thought of the House on the subject of the tariff, and make it impossible, except in emergency, to bring other business up for consideration.

Representative Garrett, a Democrat from Tennessee, offered a resolution which provided that the Speaker be requested to appoint the Committee on Insular Affairs forthwith. This committee, if it were organized, would be the one to which the Porto Rican message would be referred.

The Speaker's Effort.

But as the committee is not now in existence, the Speaker made an effort on Monday to refer the communication from the President to the Committee on Ways and Means. Representative Payne, of New York, majority leader, objected to the Garrett resolution on the ground that it was not privileged under the rules. The Speaker held the resolution was privileged. A vote was taken, the House divided on party lines, and the resolution was defeated.

A good deal of interest has been excited in the House over the efforts made to force the Speaker to name the Committee on Insular Affairs at this session. Representative Henry A. Cooper, of Wisconsin, who has served as chairman of the committee for years, is one of the leaders of the insurgent band that made a bitter attack on the Cannon rules at the beginning of the session. Gossip has it that Mr. Cooper is to be punished by the loss of the insular chairmanship, and assigned to obscure committees in the House organization. Representative Olmsted is said to be slated for the place at the head of the Insular Committee. Some significance is attached to the fact that Mr. Olmsted offered the Porto Rican bill.

SOUTH WELCOMES G. A. R.

Fourth Ohio Cavalry Returns Flag of the Selma Scouts.

Memphis, Tenn., May 13.—Though G. A. R. men have been often welcome in the South, never was such an ovation tendered before as that given the Fourth Ohio Cavalry at Huntsville, Ala., to-day on the occasion of the return by the members of that regiment to the Daughters of the Confederacy of the captured flag that once belonged to the Selma Scouts.

The presentation was made in the theater, before 2,000 people, whose enthusiastic reception of the Ohio veterans was equally greeted by their greetings of the old flag that Maj. John A. Pitts, of Cincinnati, and those with him had come so far to deliver to the men and the daughters of the men who had lived and fought under it. When the smoke-stained and time-worn banner was brought on the stage and unfurled, the scene was pathetic and affecting, and deeply touched those who were there to restore the flag to its old bearers.



DIES WHILE ON BOND

Convicted Contractor Succumbs After Illness.

ACCUSED OF CAPITOL GRIFT

Sentenced to Two Years in the Penitentiary and Ordered to Pay a Fine of \$500—Took an Appeal, and at the Time of His Death was Awaiting the Decision of the Court.

New York, May 13.—John H. Sanderson, the Philadelphia contractor, who has been out on \$25,000 bond pending an appeal in his conviction for defrauding the State of Pennsylvania in the building of the \$12,000,000 Capitol Building at Harrisburg, died in his apartments at Sherry's late this afternoon. He has been living at Sherry's ever since his conviction, March 12, 1908, having come there with his bride.

All information concerning Mr. Sanderson's death was refused at Sherry's to-night, and the statement was at first given out that he was out of town. It was known that he had been ill in his apartments for several months.

Whether or not his wife was with him is not known, but it is said by a friend that his wife was in Philadelphia.

Favored Bidder.

When the contracts for the new capitol were let, Sanderson was found to be the favored bidder, although it was later brought out that his was by no means the lowest bid.

When the bids for the building began coming in items in them attracted the attention of the authorities, and a commission was appointed by Gov. Pennypacker to investigate the matter. The commission had not gone far before it became known that large frauds had been practiced, and in 1907, indictments were found against a number of men concerned in the letting of the contracts and the actual work of building.

Among the men indicted were former Auditor General William P. Snyder, former State Treasurer William L. Mathews, former Superintendent of Public Grounds James M. Shumaker, Sanderson, and a number of lesser officials and contractors. It was found that Sanderson had charged \$5,000,000 for the work, and that it had cost him \$1,500,000 to do it.

Found Guilty of Fraud.

In March, 1908, Sanderson was found guilty of defrauding the State of Pennsylvania in the Dauphin County court. He was sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary and ordered to pay a fine of \$500. With him, Snyder, Mathews, and Shumaker were also convicted. These men appealed, and were subsequently freed. Sanderson also appealed, and at the time of his death was awaiting a decision in the matter from the Supreme Court, on a refusal of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, to grant him a new trial.

Before his conviction, Sanderson was quietly married to a young woman who lived in a suburb of Philadelphia. The couple came to New York and took apartments at Sherry's, and have lived there ever since.

SEARCH FOR BODIES STOPS.

Troopers Believe Persons Drowned Taken Away by Current.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 13.—Search for the bodies of the nine persons who were drowned in the Susquehanna River near here on Sunday last was abandoned to-day by troopers of the State constabulary. The water where the drowning occurred is deep, and the troopers believe the bodies have been swept far down the river by a swift undercurrent, and that as the river is high they will not be recovered for a long time.

Mrs. William Andrew, widow of the man who took the party of eight out to be drowned, and who died with them, patrols the shore night and day looking for the bodies of her husband and relatives, as is inhuman.

Andrew, it is reported, had a large sum of money in his pocket, most of his visitors having paid him rent.

PLEADS SELF-DEFENSE.

Mississippi Woman Declines to Dismiss Her Husband's Death.

Hernando, Miss., May 13.—Mrs. J. W. Ferguson, who surrendered to the sheriff after her husband was shot four times and instantly killed, while he was in bed in their home here early this morning, refused to explain the cause of the tragedy further than to say she was acting in self-defense when her husband was killed, and that she had been hearing indignities and cruelties upon her for the past few weeks.

Her brother, who it is reported, was in another part of the Ferguson home when Ferguson was shot, gave no definite account of the killing.

Hired men, hearing the shots, ran to Ferguson's room and found him dead and nobody in sight. Mrs. Ferguson had gone to a hotel and summoned the sheriff.

E. F. DROOP & SONS CO.

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Flag Day—Decoration Day

To supply the popular demand for songs suitable to these two occasions, we have just ordered a large shipment of

"Most Popular Songs of the Flag and Nation."

Complete words and music of the very best songs ever written about our flag and country. Bound in heavy paper.

Introductory Price, 39c

Introductory Price, 39c

DROOP'S 925

Penna. Ave.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF TAKEN UP BY HOUSE

Ways and Means Committee Presents Report.

EXPORT DUTIES ARE PLANNED

Consideration of Measure Taken Up by Representatives—Francis Burton Harrison Declares It Is a Measure to Throw Open the Islands for Exploitation by Capitalists.

Representative Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, presented yesterday in the House a favorable report on the Philippine tariff bill and consideration of the measure was begun.

An agreement was reached to confine debate to the pending bill, to save time and to prevent oratorical displays. Mr. Payne made a short speech in defense of the measure, prepared by Col. George R. Colton, insular collector of customs in the Philippines, assisted by John S. Hord, collector of internal revenue, after hearings during the last six months before a board of tariff experts at Manila, and was reviewed by the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

"This enactment becomes necessary," the report says, "because of section 5 of the 'House tariff bill,' which is now pending in the Senate. This section provides for free trade between the United States and the Philippines in all articles except rice, and in a limited quantity of sugar, tobacco, and cigars, coming into the United States. The most important reason for the legislation grows out of the fact that the insular government under the last named act will be deprived of about \$1,000,000 in revenue because of the free trade relations we establish between the United States and the Philippines under this section.

Fixes Export Duties.

"One feature of the present tariff law of the Philippines Islands," the report continues, "is the imposition of export duties on abaca, or Manila hemp, copra, tobacco, sugar, and shells. These export duties are re-enacted in this bill. Under the present law they produced a revenue of \$142,388 for the year 1908. Of course, an export duty is foreign to the policy of our government and prohibited by our Constitution. But it has always been a feature of the revenue laws in the Philippine Islands, and was under the Spanish occupation. It is well justified in the present bill because of these conditions in the islands. Several years ago a tax upon land was imposed by the insular government. When the time drew near for its enforcement, it appeared that no real estate produced sufficient revenue to bear the burden of such a tax except that which was used for the production of hemp, sugar, tobacco, and copra.

On the other real estate, and especially upon the small holdings of individuals, such a tax, if enforced, would result in the sale of the land, and in widespread distress throughout the islands. For this reason the insular government has suspended the operation of this land tax ever since it was enacted, and no collections have been made under it. The most that can be said against this small tax is that it is a tax upon land, and is possibly true in the last analysis, although a part, or perhaps all, is paid by the consumer of the products raised. It is a tax upon the products of the soil, the usufruct of the land, and therefore upon the land itself. No claim is made that the holders of the land used in the production of crops above mentioned are well able to pay the small export tax if it comes out of the price of their products. Hence it is no burden upon the holders of these lands, but such as they ought to bear.

Philippine Policy Attacked.

The committee recommended that the bill be amended so as to impose the internal revenue taxes of the Philippine Islands upon all imports from countries other than the United States, in addition to the usual import duties, and also conferring original jurisdiction in cases arising in the Philippines upon the insular courts and appellate jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

During Chairman Payne's explanation of the measure, Mr. Robinson, of Arkansas, interrupted to inquire when, in the judgment of the committee, it is paid by the consumer of the products raised.

Mr. Robinson started off in a denunciation of the Philippine policy of the government, and Mr. Payne made a spirited reply.

"I did not want the Spanish war. I did all I could to stem the sentiment in favor of war. It was the members on the other side of this chamber, aided by a few misguided Republicans, who forced the war. If the war sentiment had been controlled the Cuban people would have been freed without the loss of blood or without the great cost.

Mr. Payne referred to the experience of Cuba, which was granted independence, but because so involved in civil difficulties that an intervention by the United States was necessary.

"I do not want that to happen in the Philippines," Mr. Payne added. "I do not want to grant them self-government too soon, for then they will begin to cut each other's throats, and we will have to intervene, just as we did in Cuba.

Capable of Self-government.

Mr. Robinson replied that the Philippines are now ready for self-government, and denied the charge made by Mr. Payne that there is in this country any community which is incapable of self-government. In reply to a question by Mr. Payne, Mr. Robinson said he believed that the negroes in the South are capable of self-government.

"But they are not capable of governing other people," Representative James interjected.

"And they are not capable of governing the world, and I am not in favor of allowing them to do it," Mr. Robinson concluded.

Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, one of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, arraigned the Philippine policy of the United States. The pending bill, he said, was not prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, but by government officials who consulted the special interests of the United States in the preparation of the measure.

"The proper assemblage to frame a tariff bill for the Philippine Islands," Mr. Harrison declared, "is the Philippine Assembly itself. If the people of these islands are fit for the form of self-government, let us give them the substance. This tariff bill should have been prepared by the Philippine government and enacted into law by the Philippine Assembly. They are the ones who have the most at stake; they are the ones who are best

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SALE OF UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, AND SHIRTS.

Men's Nainsook Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers; the quality sold everywhere at 50c. For to-day at 29c.

Boys' serviceable quality Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; have always sold at 35c. For to-day at 19c.

Women's good and serviceable quality Ribbed Vests; taped neck and armholes; sold usually at 15c. Now 7½c.

Women's Gauze Lisle Hose, in black, tan, and various colors; sold usually at 25c. For to-day at 14c.

Men's Shirts of one of the best-known makes—perfectly made of best madras and percale—white shirts, and in a charming variety of the new and popular colors and effects—plain bosoms and pleated bosoms—every kind, every style, every size; the shirt for every man is here. All are \$1.50 and \$1.25 shirts. 69c.

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